





# THE BULLETIN.

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Editors and Proprietors.

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**How to MAKE THE BULLETIN INTERESTING.**—Communicate to the editors whatever items may come to your knowledge, in which the public are concerned. Acquaint them with such neighborhood news as will interest the public. Send in notices of the marriages and deaths that occur within your acquaintance. By taking a little pains in having local items published, our readers will confer a mutual benefit upon each other. Finally, see that your neighbor and all around you are subscribers to the paper.

☞ The Secretary of the Interior gives the present population of Washington at one hundred thousand. This is an increase of about forty thousand since the spring in which the rebellion broke out. The city does more than twice the business it did then, and fortunes are made there in a winter now, which a few years ago it would have taken years to accumulate.

☞ Attorney-General Bates regards the admission of West Virginia as unconstitutional. His opinion, it is thought, will have considerable influence in preventing the President from signing the bill.

☞ At the newly erected University of Warsaw chairs have been founded for each of the principal Slavonic idioms, especially for Russian, Polish, Czechen, Rutenian, Slavonian, and Serbian, so as to render the town the centre of literary life for all the Slavonic tribes.

☞ Mrs. Mullen, of Snowhill street, Boston, was seriously burned on Tuesday last from the explosion of a can of tomatoes. She had set it on the stove to heat, and the vessel being air-tight, the expansion of the air when heated produced the accident.

☞ Two juveniles named Jerome Saunders and Lucy Walsh, the former aged sixteen and the latter thirteen years of age, were married in Daviess county, Kentucky, on the 9th inst.

☞ George D. Lamont has been appointed United States Judge in New Orleans. He was a member of the Senate of New York in 1859.

☞ The Louisville Journal is informed, that Col. Roger Hanson, of the rebel army, has been promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, and that Col. Basil Duke will soon receive promotion.

☞ The editor of the Shelby News, in his issue of Wednesday, notifies his subscribers that, after the first of January next, he will, for a few weeks, suspend the publication of the News.

☞ The Frankfort Commonwealth announces that it will be published weekly only after the 31st of this month. A daily paper will be issued during the session of the Legislature.

☞ Gen. Rosecrans has arrested Father Bimmel, a German Catholic priest of Nashville, for treasonable conduct, and sent him to Camp Chase.

☞ Mr. Vallandigham offered a peace resolution. It is to the effect, that to obtain a cessation of hostilities and bring about a permanent peace, the House gives assurances to the country that it will cheerfully co-operate with the Executive and the States, to so amend the Constitution, as to secure the rights of States and sections. In other words, if the Rebels will lay down their arms, the Constitution shall be amended according to their dictation.

☞ Mr. Pendleton presented a protest against the bill indemnifying the President and for a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. The House refused to admit the protest on the journal.

☞ The stock of a man named Jas. Murray, in New York city, a vendor of obscene publications, was seized by the police on Friday and destroyed, and the owner held to answer in a thousand dollars bond.

☞ The number of revolutionary soldiers whose names were upon the pension list June 20th, 1862, was 30—19, or nearly two-fifths, having died during the year.

☞ Sixteen hundred and six of the troops paroled in the late affair at Hartsville, have arrived in Cincinnati, and been sent forward to Camp Chase. They will there await an exchange.

☞ Mr. Alexander Greer has been appointed Revenue Assessor and Collector for Covington and Newport. All duties on beer, &c., from the 1st of September, will now be exacted and collected.

**That's the WAY THE MONEY GOES.**—Of the last run of a million bushels of coal to this city from Pittsburgh, the Government purchased eight barges of sixty-five thousand bushels, at 15 cts. per bushel, amounting to \$9,750. The barges were sold for \$4,300. Four steamers were chartered at \$175 per day to tow the coal to Cairo, which, for 12 days services each, amount to \$8,400. The consumption of twenty thousand bushels of coal to run the steamers to Cairo, taken out of the sixty-five thousand bushels purchased by the Government, is \$4,300—making a grand total of \$24,550 for forty-five thousand bushels of coal delivered at Cairo, or about 65 cents per bushel. This enormous expenditure needs no comment.

## The Great Battle at Fredericksburg—Gen. Lee's Official Report.

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, December 14, 1862.

The Honorable Secretary of War:

SIR—On the night of the 10th instant the enemy commenced to throw three bridges over the Rappahannock—two at Fredericksburg and the third about a mile and a quarter below, near the mouth of the Deep Run. The plan on which Fredericksburg stands is so completely commanded by the hills of Stafford, in possession of the enemy, that no effectual opposition could be offered to the construction of the bridges or the passage of the river without exposing our troops to the destructive fire of his numerous batteries. Positions were therefore selected to oppose his advance after crossing. The narrowness of the Rappahannock, its winding course and deep bed, afforded opportunity for the construction of bridges at points beyond the reach of our artillery, and the banks had to be watched by skirmishers. The latter, sheltering themselves behind the houses, drove back the working parties of the enemy at the bridges opposite the city; but at the lowest point of crossing, where no shelter could be had, our sharpshooters were themselves driven off, and the completion of the bridge was effected about noon on the 11th.

In the afternoon of that day the enemy's batteries opened upon the city, and by dark had demolished the houses on the river bank to deprive our skirmishers of shelter, and, under cover of his guns, he effected a lodgment in the town. The troops which had so gallantly held their position in the city, resisting the advance of the enemy at every step, were withdrawn during the night, as were also those who, with equal tenacity, had maintained their post at the lowest bridge.

Under cover of darkness and a dense fog, on the 12th, a large force passed the river, and took position on the right bank, protected by their heavy guns on the left.

On the morning of the 13th, his arrangements for attack being completed, about 9 o'clock, the movement veiled by a fog, he advanced boldly in large force against our right wing. General Jackson's corps occupied the right of our line, which rested on the railroad; General Longstreet's the left, extending along the heights to the Rappahannock, above Fredericksburg; General Stuart, with two brigades of cavalry, was posted in the extensive plain on our extreme right. As soon as the advance of the enemy was discovered through the fog, General Stuart, with his accustomed promptness, moved up a section of his horse artillery, which opened with effect upon his flank, and drew upon the gallant Pelham a heavy fire, which he sustained unflinchingly for about two hours.

In the mean time the enemy was fiercely encountered by General A. P. Hill's division, forming Gen. Jackson's right, and after an obstinate combat repulsed. During this attack, which was protracted and hotly contested, two of General Hill's brigades were driven back upon our second line. General Early, with part of his division, being ordered to his support, drove the enemy back from the point of woods he had seized, and pursued him into the plain until arrested by his artillery.

The right of the enemy's column, extending beyond Hill's front, encountered the right of General Hood, of Longstreet's corps. The enemy took possession of a small copse in front of Hood, but were quickly dispossessed and repulsed with loss.

During the attack on our right the enemy was crossing troops over his bridges at Fredericksburg, and massing them in front of Longstreet's line. Soon after his repulse on our left, he commenced a series of attacks on our right, with a view of obtaining possession of the heights immediately overlooking the town. These repeated attacks were repulsed in gallant style by the Washington Artillery, under Colonel Walton, and a portion of McLaws' division, which occupied these heights.

The last assault was made after dark, when Colonel Alexander's battalion had relieved the Washington Artillery, whose ammunition had been exhausted, and ended the contest for the day.

The enemy was supported in his attacks by the fire of strong batteries of artillery on the right bank of the river, as well as by the numerous heavy batteries on the Stafford Heights.

Our loss during the operations, since the movements of the enemy began, amounts to about eighteen hundred killed and wounded. Among the former, I regret to report the death of the patriotic soldier and statesman, Brigadier General Thomas R. R. Cobb, who fell upon our left; and among the latter, that brave soldier and accomplished gentleman, Brigadier General M. Gregg, who was very seriously, and, it is feared, mortally wounded, during the attack on our right.

The enemy to-day has been apparently burying his dead. His troops are visible in their first position in line of battle, but with the exception of some desultory cannonading and firing between skirmishers, he has not attempted to renew the attack.

About five hundred and fifty prisoners were taken during the engagement, but the full extent of his loss is unknown.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, K. E. LEE, General in Command.

How THEY WERE CLOTHED.—A gentleman who visited Gen. McClellan's camp recently writes to the Philadelphia Ledger:

"The officers who accompanied us pointed out a number of the men who had neither shoes, stockings, drawers, shirt, overcoat, blanket or tent. A pair of torn pantaloons, not sufficient to hide their nakedness, and a portion of what was once a blue army blouse, constituted, with a cap, the entire clothing of these poor fellows. A large pile of ashes in the midst of the camp was pointed out to us as the place where a number of these poor soldiers had slept the night previous. These ashes were yet warm from the fire of the preceding day, and the almost naked soldiers sought them as a resting place and protection from the frosty night's air. Quite a number of the men had their feet wrapped up in rags, their shoes having either been lost on their thirty-two days' march or worn out."

Gen. C. M. CLAY on a LECTURING TOUR.—It is announced that Cassius M. Clay is soon to lecture in Maysville. This abolition agitator is drawing a Major General's pay, and in the name of God, we ask, can the government put him to no better service than making abolition speeches at some \$500 per month? Are we poor cusses to be taxed to support a crowd of abolition agitators? Have we not already had enough of them? Is the country not already quite ruined by these evil geniuses?—Freeport (N.Y.) Bulletin.

## Official Account of the Battle at Fredericksburg.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Falmouth, Dec. 19, 1862.

To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

GENERAL—I have the honor to offer the following reasons for moving the Army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock sooner than was anticipated by the present Secretary of War or yourself, and for crossing at a point different from the one indicated at our last meeting at the President's. During my preparations for crossing at the place I had first selected, I discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his force down the river and elsewhere, thus weakening his forces in front, and I also discovered that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburg, and I hoped that by rapidly throwing the whole command over at that place, to separate, by a vigorous attack, the force of the enemy on the river below from the forces behind and on the crest in the rear of the town, in which case we could fight him with great advantage in our favor.

To do this we had to gain a light on the extreme right of the crest, which light commanded the new road lately made by the enemy for purposes of more rapid communication along his lines, which point gained, his positions along the right crest would have been scarcely tenable, and he could have been driven from them easily by an attack on his front in connection with a movement on the rear of the crest. How near we came to accomplishing our object, future reports will show; but for the fault and unexpected and unavoidable delay in building the bridge, which gave the enemy twenty-four hours more to concentrate his forces in his strong positions, we would almost certainly have succeeded, in which case the battle would have been, in my opinion, far more decisive than if we had crossed at the places first selected. As it was, we came very near success.

Failing in accomplishing the main object, we remained in order of battle two days—long enough to decide that the enemy would not come out of his strongholds to fight us with his infantry—after which we crossed to this side of the river unmolested, without the loss of men or property. As the day broke, our long lines of troops were seen marching to their different positions, as if going on parade, not the least demoralization or disorganization existed. To the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished the feat of recrossing the river in the face of the enemy, I owe every thing. For the failure in the attack I am responsible, as the extreme gallantry, courage and endurance shown by them was never exceeded, and would have carried their points had it been possible.

To the families and friends of the dead I can only offer my heartfelt sympathies, but for the wounded I can offer my earnest prayers for their comfortable and final recovery. The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton on to this line rather against the opinion of the President, Secretary of War and yourself, and that you left the whole movement in my hands without giving me orders, makes me responsible. I will visit you very soon and give you more definite information, and finally will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowledgment will be made of the services of the different grand divisions, division corps and my Generals in the staff departments of the Army of the Potomac, to whom I am so much indebted for their support and hearty co-operation.

I will add here that the movement was made earlier than you expected; and after the President, Secretary of War and yourself requested me not to be in haste, for the reason that we were supplied much sooner by the different staff departments than was anticipated when I saw you.

Our killed amount to 1,152; our wounded to about 9,000, and our prisoners to about 700, which last have been paroled and exchanged for about the same number taken by us. The wounded were all removed to this side of the river, and are being well cared for, and the dead were all buried under a flag of truce.

The Surgeons report a much larger proportion of slight wounds than usual—1,632 only being treated in the hospitals. I am glad to represent the army at the present time in good condition.

Thanking the Government for that entire support and confidence which I have always received from them, I remain, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General Commanding.

## The Bronze Door and the Dome of the Capitol.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun thus describes the first named of these massive and elegant pieces of work: The door is composed entirely of bronze, back and front, and is said to be the only elaborate work of the kind in the world, constructed in this manner. Its total weight is about twenty thousand pounds. The leading subject of its embellishment is the history of Columbus. It has two valves with four panels in each valve, and one semi-circular panel over the transom.

The first panel contains a scene representing Columbus before the Council of Salamanca; the second panel, his leaving the Convent of La Rábida; the third panel, his audience before Ferdinand and Isabella; the fourth panel, his departure from Palos; the semi-circular panel, his first landing at San Salvador; the fifth panel, his first encounter with the Indians on the Island of Hispaniola; the sixth, his triumphant entry into Barcelona; the seventh panel represents him a prisoner in chains, about to be sent back to Spain, and the eighth panel contains a scene representing his death. There are sixteen small niches in the border or frame around the door, in which are sixteen statues, representing distinguished contemporaries of Columbus; and between the panels are heads representing historians who have written on his voyage from his own time down to the present day, ending with Irving and Prescott. Crowning the door is a bust of Columbus. The ornaments are chiefly emblematic of conquest and navigation.

This door, which is for the great Eastern entrance of the Capitol, is finished, and remains at Munich, where it was cast, and subject to the action of the Government.

☞ Why had a man better lose his arm than a leg? Because losing his leg, he loses something 'to boot.'

☞ Mr. Jacob Hinkle, one of the oldest citizens of this city, died Tuesday. Sixty years ago he kept a hotel in this city. He was at one time one of the fastest typographers in Louisville, and worked for many years at the business.—Lon. Dem.

## From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 25. Burnside Worse than Pope.

The conduct of the Yankee Abolition army under Burnside has exceeded that of Pope's. The orders of Pope permitting pillage, outrage and robbery, drew from the Confederate Government severe retaliatory orders. But Burnside having published no orders, has permitted outrages more glaring and infamous than even the published orders of Pope countenanced. What will be the course of the Confederate Government? We call attention to day to the outrages in Fauquier, and demand in behalf of that people the speedy protection of the Confederate government. Retaliation, prompt, swift and effective, should be immediately ordered. Unless this is done, the people of the portion of Virginia now overrun by the enemy will have been abandoned by a Government for whose existence they have periled all that man holds dear.

To persons who have been exempted from the ravages of this war, it is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the devastation inflicted upon the counties of Fauquier, Prince William, Loudon, Fairfax, &c.

Farms stripped of fences, mills burned, cattle destroyed, grain consumed, vegetables and poultry stolen, groceries of every kind seized, ladies insulted, beaten to the ground by ruffians, and their lives threatened with pistols, all perpetrated in the vicinity of Burnside, Wilcox and other General officers, who permitted the outrages.

It will be useless for the Government to demand any cessation of the outrages. The reply will be that no orders have been published on the subject since the revocation of those of Pope. The retaliation to be effective, must be swift, sudden and brought home to the wretches in the prompt execution of the captured prisoners.

The enemy have publicly proclaimed that they came not to protect, but to destroy, as the best means of insuring subjugation. To this end they have burned all the mills of the country, reducing the non-combatant population almost to starvation; they have killed the work oxen, the only draught beast left in the country, depriving the people of the means of procuring fire-wood for the approaching winter; they have forced houses, and stolen the little stores laid by the winter, of groceries, flour, bacon, &c. In fact, almost reduced that whole tier of counties to absolute starvation.

All this has been done without orders, but with the avowed that General Stuart set the example in Pennsylvania. The only mode to stop this pillage is to hang prisoners, and the people would be glad to hear that the authorities had promptly issued orders to that effect. If called upon, Burnside will disavow the outrages and promise to punish the thieves when detected; but he will never permit any to be detected. He has permitted the outrages now complained of, and knew at the time of their commission, that his troops were robbing the houses immediately around him. To facilitate the robbery, he withdrew his guards from the houses and threw down all restraint to his red-breathed robbers called Zouaves.

We sincerely hope that our soldiers who may happen to capture any of the Zouaves with red breeches and red caps, will execute upon them summary justice, and not trouble the Government with their transportation to Washington, via Richmond, to be let loose again to the pillage and robbery of the country.

We now submit an account of the conduct of the enemy toward a most estimable and venerable lady in Fauquier County as an example of his conduct. We have heard of many others, but this is attested and vouched for by a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity, great goodness and judgment:

Mrs. Marshall, wife of Dr. Joseph Marshall, a son of the eminent Chief-Justice Marshall, resides where her husband died near Orleans, a few miles from Waterloo. The enemy camped in her vicinity. Her farm was stripped of every thing that could afford sustenance. Among the articles seized, as appropriate, without any compensation, were the following: 250 barrels of corn, sixty-five bushels, the oats raised on a field of forty acres, the rye of seventy acres, the hay of fifteen acres. The meat-house was broken open, and every pound taken.

At first a guard was placed around the house. This was withdrawn, as if to allow what followed. About two hundred of the vile outlaws who call themselves Zouaves, entered the house, and did the work of their masters in their own approved style. They seized all the blankets and other bed clothing and tore to pieces what they could not carry off. They broke open the store-rooms and seized and carried off or destroyed all the groceries, pickles and preserves. They gave themselves the trouble to break up all the furniture and glass-ware. They broke up the furniture. They entered the ladies' chambers and seized and carried off their articles of apparel. They robbed them of their jewelry. They took the supplies of candles and oil and distributed them over the floors, and then walked upon them—When they had done every thing that a ruthless rapine and an ingenious and pains taking malice could devise in the way of robbery, destruction and injury, they pushed the venerable lady of the house down, and drawing a pistol, said they would 'shoot the d—d old Sessionist!'

We have given no fancy sketch in the above. We think that farm is done by the exaggerations which are undoubtedly indulged in sometimes by persons in their accusations against the enemy. But justice and right require that the truth should be known without abatement. Mrs. Marshall occupied a spacious mansion, supplied and provided with all the stores, the comforts and the conveniences of a family, in that abundance which wealth and providence dictated. The farm is a waste, the house a wreck.

At the time these outrages were transpiring at Mrs. Marshall's dwelling, Generals Hawkins, Burnside and Wilcox were near by and made no opposition or reparation. It is fair to presume that the Zouaves were but executing their will.

We have heard of similar depredations upon other farmers, in which the robbers attempted to excuse themselves on the false pretense that Stuart had done the same in Pennsylvania.

☞ The telegraph announces that charges either have been or speedily will be preferred against Gen. Schoepf, in view of his conduct as an officer and a gentleman.

☞ All the officers and privates of the 23rd Kentucky Regiment, Col. Boone, who have been confined in Camp Chase for some time, have been exchanged, and arrived in Louisville on Thursday, and reported to General Boyle.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Capture of Trenton.

CAIRO, December 22. An eye-witness to the taking of Trenton says that Colonel Fry was in command of two hundred men, half of them sick, the main part of the garrison having been previously sent to Jackson, so that place anticipated a rebel menace; how over, it was only a faint to draw troops from Trenton. When Colonel Fry heard that the rebels were approaching the latter place he made breastworks of cotton bales around the depot and placed men behind them. The rebels made the attack with three pieces of artillery, and thirty rounds were fired, when the Federals surrendered. During the skirmish several rebel saddles were emptied.

On Friday Colonel Taylor, of Fifth Ohio, with Colonel Hawkins' Tennessee regiment, went on a reconnaissance to Lexington, Tenn., where they met a large rebel cavalry force and were badly cut up and a number of them captured. Colonel Hawkins escaped and reached Trenton, Tenn. He was captured there.

Dyer Station, this side of Trenton, was evacuated yesterday morning, and at Ruthford, first station this side of Dyer, there was skirmishing yesterday afternoon.

The rebels were under the command of General Black, formerly of Trenton. General Davis started from Columbus this morning with a large force, to drive off or capture the rebels.

General Sherman's division, it is reported, embarked on transports at Memphis on Saturday—destination either Vicksburg or a flank movement on the rebels at Grenada, in which vicinity they have concentrated a large force.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—A. M. It is not best for the public to cherish an illusory hope that the Cabinet imbroglio is at an end. Mr. Seward yesterday declared to one of his friends that his resumption of his ministerial duties was made to be dependent upon two conditions, whose non-fulfillment would even yet compel his resignation; and though Mr. Chase yesterday signified to the President his consent to return to his department, it seems apparent that his action, also, will be made to depend, so far as any permanent occupancy goes, upon contingencies.

Meantime, Stanton feels stronger than ever, and seems unconscious of influences rapidly combining against him. His personal relations with Mr. Blair have long been most friendly, and the latter comes of a race and family unused to defeat. The Senate is like a strong army repulsed in a bold attack.

It forces back in good order, and calls a Council of War, possibly to plan a flank movement. Such was the caucus of to-day. That it will abandon the enterprise it has undertaken is not within the limit of possibility. The war now declared will most likely involve the House in its struggles, and ahead representatives are anxiously consulting on the subject.

Unless the President yields, it will soon be Congress against the Executive, and result in such a struggle which is difficult to foretell. Never, in a free government, has an Executive so successfully defied Legislature. 'Tis a significant fact that Senator Wade was to-day closed for hours with the President, during which time the latter was denied to all visitors, and 'tis unquestionable that the vacant senatorship in Ohio will operate to complicate existing difficulties.

Recent information from the Cherokee Nation discloses a shocking condition of affairs there—Loyal and disloyal Indians slaughtering one another—the Government armed, and a new one organized by the Confederate party, which is in the majority.

New York, December 23.

Extracts from Richmond papers of the 20th inst: "The Raleigh State Journal of the 18th says that nine regiments and two batteries of artillery, and several brigades, are on the way. Burnside will not allow us to specify from whence they were drawn, but they are concentrating rapidly, and by this time a force is in and around Goldsboro' sufficient to give battle, if not capture the invaders."

The Examiner states that the Confederate forces at Goldsboro' on Wednesday evening were about 17,000, with reinforcements hourly arriving and expected. Gen. Smith is represented as sanguine of success, and it is reported that Lee has telegraphed him that he could spare him, if necessary, 3,000 men. The railroad south of Goldsboro' has been torn up some distance by the enemy, and, of course, all communication with Wilmington is cut off.

From Richmond, Virginia, papers of the 20th: "Later dispatches to the North Carolina Standard states the enemy disappeared south of Goldsboro. An official dispatch was received at the War Department, yesterday, from General Lee, stating there were symptoms of the enemy returning to the Potomac."

A Philadelphia paper publishes an account of the forthcoming report of the committee on the conduct of the war. It appears that Burnside's original plan was to move suddenly to Fredericksburg, cross there, open base supplies from Aquia Creek, and push rapidly to Richmond.

He expected to get 30 or 40 miles south of the Rebels came up, and fell south of his ability to crush them. He was promised pontoons and supplies at Falmouth. This was the fatal omission, giving a delay of ten days enabling the Rebels to fortify and concentrate. Burnside's plan was to follow them so rapidly that they could not make a stand, then be driven by reserves and scattered.

The plan was approved by the leading Generals (except Hooker), and endorsed by Halleck, who had previously issued orders that the Rebels must be attacked. Meigs blames the engineer for the non-arrival of the pontoons, but Halleck exonerates them. General Woodbury says the delay was caused by not being started in time and bad roads.

The President and Stanton are entirely free from blame. The censure falls on military men.

☞ Daniel Webster said (Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply repaid is its patron, I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is away from home at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I will remember what a marked difference there was between those who had access to papers and those who had not. Other things being equal, the first were always superior to the last in debate, composition and general intelligence.

## ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!

**AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION** Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long-established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant, and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX, Old Stand on Wall Street.

Maysville, July 17

**OLD HAMS.**—200 two year old canned of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**NEW HAMS.**—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**OLD BOURBON.**—50 Brls. choice Bourbon Whisky very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**BOURBON WHISKY.**—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale low by Dr. or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**COMMON WHISKY.**—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**FAMILY FLOUR.**—The choicest brands always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**COIN MEAL.**—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever best, last.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**SUGARS.**—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**COFFEE.**—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**TEAS.**—Green and Black of all the best grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**FISH.**—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**DRIED FRUITS.**—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**CIDER VINEGAR.**—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best apples expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**RYE.**—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**CHARCOAL.**—Always in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**CORN IN THE EAR.**—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**CORDAGE.**—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to ships cable always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**OKUM.**—Choice prepared always on hand.

A. MADDOX.

**BUCK AND TACKLE.**—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**CHEESE.**—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**STONE WARE.**—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthen ware.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**SALT.**—Best Kawawa and Ohio River Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag.

A. MADDOX.

**COAL OIL.**—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail.

ALEX. MADDOX.







From the Columbus (Ohio) Crisis.  
Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, to Governor Houston, of Texas.

Hon. John Reynolds, once the honored Governor of Illinois, sends us the following open letter to Gov. Sam. Houston, of Texas, hoping, that if published, it may, by some chance, fall into his hands. What a happy thing it would be for the American people if these old patriots, North and South, could be more in council to aid in healing the terrible wounds which are driving our Government to perdition and our people to distraction.

Gov. Reynolds, in a private note to us, says:

"I would be pleased if you would publish this letter. It may be a drop in the bucket to restore the country to its ancient vigor and happiness—such as it was when I saw you at Washington City."

"I am for peace under any plan or able adjustment the people will make. I think a reunion is the plan of adjustment; but, in the name of God, no more bloodshed to gratify a religious fanaticism."

"Things have taken a fearful turn of late. If any one had the faintest hope in President Lincoln, as the last trust of those in authority at Washington, that hope is extinguished by his recent Annual Message, and hence there is no time to lose by those who believe that his policy must, if successful, destroy every vestige of liberty in the land once doing 'with milk and honey.' Democrats, of all other people, should at once and without any further delay, if they intend to oppose successfully the schemes of negro emancipation, which is thrown out as a bone of contention to last until '1900,' as fixed by the President himself, should not sleep in their beds. The President, with a simple and fanatical Congress, ready to do, or to sanction, any act tending to destroy this great people, with an army raised under the pretense of saving the Union, with the whole resources of the people at his command, can do a vast deal to carry out his unbridled will, before the people of the North, however much opposed to his schemes, can arrest his course. Let there be, then, a general movement and war among the people to secure and carry forward what we have gained at the elections."

BELLEVILLE, ILL., Dec. 8, 1862.

DEAR FRIEND:—I address you on an open letter and hope it will have sufficient merit for the press to circulate it, so you may see it.

I see by the papers that you were forced to abandon your home and take refuge in the interior of your State. On your travels the people called on you to address them, and when you arose in the assembly to speak, tears of sorrow for your country fell profusely from your eyes.

No good man—not a patriot—can look around at the misery and calamity the nation is at this time suffering, without his heart being moved to tears at the downfall of this mighty empire and the consequent misery of the people.

The above short notice of your address forced vividly on my mind the youthful days we spent together in the summer of 1810, in the college in Knox county, Tennessee, where we were students together at the same institution of learning—wherein the Rev. Isaac Anderson was the President. I have not seen you since we were together in the same college in 1810; but your public life is well known to me and the nation, and it is highly appreciated by me.

We were poor, obscure lads at college, and we could not dream of the singular destiny that attended us in our eventful lives. We both entered into the war of 1812 as privates, and you were soon promoted, but I got no higher than Orderly Sergeant of the company of United States Rangers; hence, I am called, "The Old Ranger."

We were both elected Governors of our respective States, and were elected to Congress for many sessions, but not at the same time.

You were the hero of the Independence of Texas, and the country owes you the honor and glory of being the father and founder of a nation. The battle of San Jacinto crowned your efforts, and you were the first and foremost in that glorious struggle for national existence. You exerted all your influence for annexation, and it was accomplished. We held, I believe, the first public meeting in America for the annexation of Texas in Belleville, Illinois, and our labors were approved by the nation.

When we were laboring with thousands of others for the interest and growth of the country, and the nation had reached the enormous amount of thirty-two millions of inhabitants, and the influence of the Union was felt in every nation on the globe, then it was that this fraternal war commenced—and the country is desolated, and, I fear, ruined forever. The history of mankind presents no such war as the present in the United States. I presume one-fourth of a million of people has already been destroyed in this war of less than one year's duration.

A religious fanaticism to emancipate the slaves in the South is the cause of the war, and the radicals in the North will never cease the war until every slave in America be emancipated, if they have the power.

The country is ruined if four millions of slaves are emancipated in the South. A war of the two races would inevitably arise; that would, if possible, be worse than the present.

The power is with the people to correct the abuses of the present administration and to restore peace and happiness to the country.

The late elections show what the people will do when they speak at the next election for the Presidency. The Constitution and the Government were formed by the Democratic party, and that party alone is the only power on earth that can restore the country to its original peace and happiness. This hateful and abominable war must cease and a friendly adjustment of the difficulties must be effected by the same feelings of love and friendship that formed the Constitution in 1787.

I would prefer a re-construction of the Union and become again a friendly and united people, including the North and the South; but any amicable adjustment of the present war is better than the desolation and ruin of the country. I think the people have decided that the war must cease and peace be restored.

Your friend,  
JOHN REYNOLDS.

Gov. SAM. HOUSTON.

WHAT A SHAME!—John W. Kees, late editor of the Circleville Watchman, who was kidnapped and confined in a government castle, last summer, is a raving maniac in the Asylum, at Columbus. His malignant and malicious persecutors should be hanged higher than was Haman, of old.—Hillsboro Gazette.

The Condition of Fredericksburg.  
The special correspondent of the New York Tribune writes from Fredericksburg to that paper as follows:

I have spent the days in this city. I have several times described what Fredericksburg was; what Fredericksburg is you have also learned by telegraph in advance of the mail. The city has not only been in part burned, but ruined beyond almost hope of recovery. All who passed through the village of Sharpsburg two days after the battle of Antietam, thought it would be almost impossible to make a town look more desolate and forsaken; but the appearance of Sharpsburg as compared with that of Fredericksburg, is comely and pleasant—After the severe cannonading of yesterday, it seems to have been generally understood that the city would have been given up to pillage upon the occupation of our troops. The leading citizens have long been known as the most bitter and malignant rebels in the State, and to have had much to do in carrying Virginia out of the Union, in spite of an honest and overwhelming vote to the contrary. The ladies of Fredericksburg, especially, were spiteful and venomous to such a degree that one almost forgot to recognize them as women.

After uttering the most bitter invectives against the people of Fredericksburg, this charitable correspondent goes on to say:

To day these fine mansions are not standing. A heap of smoldering embers is all that remains of them. Others, less ostentatious in their style of architecture, are riddled and torn with shot and shell; the furniture broken and defaced; the bedding ripped and striped, taken into the streets and trodden under foot; elegant china ware and cutlery, choice libraries of books, rare works of art, are all heaped together in the streets, and are scrambled for as trophies.—The old mansion of Douglas Gordon—perhaps the wealthiest citizen in the Valley—is now used as the headquarters of General Howard, but before he occupied it every room had been torn with shot, and then all the elegant furniture and works of art broken and smashed by the soldiers, who burst into the house, after having driven the rebel sharpshooters from behind it. When I entered it, early this morning, before its occupation by General Howard, I found the soldiers of his fine division diverting themselves with the rich dresses found in the wardrobes; some had on bonnets of the fashion of last year, and were surveying themselves before mirrors which, an hour or two afterwards, were pitched out of the window and smashed to pieces upon the pavement; others had elegant scarfs bound around their heads in the form of turbans, and shawls around their waists after the fashion of the Turks. What I saw in this mansion was repeated in nearly every one which the flames had not destroyed.

It is but the truth to say that the wealthy citizens of Fredericksburg possessed something more than wealth, and of much greater value—culture. I doubt there is a village in New England that possesses more choice private libraries than did Fredericksburg the day before the bombardment.—You can see that the old orthodox religious element enters into nearly every one of them. Said a soldier to me to-day, raking among a magnificent private library, half covered with mud in the streets, "How intensely religious these d—d rebels are." Not only solid works upon religion and philosophy are found among the libraries, but books in nearly all the modern languages which looked as if they had been well read and appreciated.

We destroyed by fire yesterday nearly two whole squares of buildings, chiefly used for business purposes, together with the fine residences of C. McDowell, Dr. Smith, J. H. Kelly, A. S. Cott, Wm. Slaughter, and many other smaller dwellings. Every store, I think, without an exception, was pillaged of every valuable article. A fine drug store, which would not have looked badly on Broadway, was literally one mass of broken glass and jars.

The British Consul was arrested last night upon suspicion of being a rebel spy, but was in a short time released. This morning, at the request of General Howard, he was again arrested, it being now positively known that he has secured and entertained armed rebels in his house, and then aided them in their escape.

THE WORLD OF LONDON.—There are three thousand eight hundred street in London, which, if they were placed in a straight line, would extend three thousand miles, or twice the distance from Galois to Constantinople. If a person should undertake to walk through all these streets, and should walk ten miles a day each working day, it would require a whole year, and meanwhile a new city, with from 60,000 to 70,000 inhabitants, would be built. There are more Scottish descendants in London than in Edinburgh, more Irish than in Dublin, 100,000 more Romanists than in Rome, more Jews than in Palestine; 60,000 Germans, or more than the population of Leipzig, and twice as many as of Potsdam; 30,000 French—as many as in Boulogne or Havre; 6,000 Italians, and a large number of Asiatics, and many who still worship idols. A great missionary field is thus brought to the heart of the world's metropolis.

THINK OF IT.—Out of debt, every sixpence you get ahead is your own; you may look on it with unalloyed sensation of right to spend it, to turn it in any fashion it is equal to. But in debt, your money is not your own. It belongs to him to whom it is due, to him who patiently toiled for it—earned it.

Lincoln is absolutely insolent in his Message. He says in substance "If the negroes do crowd you white people of the North, why you can leave and go take their place in the South." That is an Abolition change of base!—Seneca Advertiser.

IS IT SO?—The greatest rake, it is said, makes the best husband—on the principle, we suppose, that the greatest drunkard makes the best temperance lectures.

"Robert, can you describe a bat?" "Yes, sir, he's a flying insect about the size of an ink-stopper, has India rubber wings, and a shoe-string tail; he sees with his eyes shut, and bites like the devil."

Lincoln's definition of a nigger—An American of African descent.

Why is a woman's talk like light? Because it lasts from morn'til night.

If a woman neglects her husband's shirt-front is she the wife of his bosom?

## BULLETIN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

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### Mercantile Work.

BILLS OF LADING,  
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### PRINTING IN GOLD AND COLORS!

We have a very complete Printing Establishment. Our facilities for doing all kinds of Work,

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Are first class. We have added to our Type many of the Modern styles, and being Practical Printers, we are thus enabled to furnish Jobs promptly, to guarantee satisfaction and to accept

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## HEALTH RESTORED!



### DR. MOTT'S Chalybeate Pills.

An aperient and stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen, of high medicinal authority and extraordinary efficacy in each of the following complaints:—  
DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EMACIATION, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHÆA, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, SCURVY, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, RHEUMATISM, MERCURIAL CONSEQUENCES, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC HEADACHES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, MIS-MENSTRUATION, WHITES, CHLOROSIS, etc., PIMPLES ON THE FACE, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN, etc.

The IRON being absorbed by the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence.  
The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can for a moment be compared with this. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions, and its restlessness in almost every conceivable case. In all cases of female debility (thin albus, chlorosis, etc.), its effects are delightfully renovating. No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use. As a grand stomachic and general restorative it has no superior and no substitute.

Put up in not less than boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50. Also in boxes of 100 pills, price \$4.00. For sale by Druggists generally. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to—  
P. R. LOCKE & CO.,  
General Agents,  
339 BROADWAY, N. Y.

N. B.—The above is a fac-simile of the label on each box.

NEW YORK

### Benevolent Infirmary.

ESTABLISHED AND ENDOWED FOR THE RELIEF OF THOSE SUFFERING WITH CONSUMPTION, FURUNCLE, AND OTHER NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, AND FOR THE EDUCATION AND REFORMATION OF ALL BOYS OF THE LUNACY AND SEVERAL ALLEGEDLY OF WHATEVER NATURE. The Infirmary, Medical Reform, containing a VARIETABLE INFIRMITY, on Broadway, New York, and the New Remedies employed in the Infirmary, for the cure of the above diseases, sent to those needing medical aid, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Don't fail to send for a copy.

To persons of many venereal and diseased children, certain means of prevention will be communicated on application by mail. The Infirmary, for Consumption, is located by the Infirmary, will be sent free of charge, who need P. R. LOCKE & CO. to cure Coughs, Colic, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumption, as thousands attest. Send for a copy of the Infirmary.

To all who apply by letter, with full description of age, occupation, symptoms of disease of any kind, and habits of life, I will advise, free of charge, will be given by the Chief Physician or Surgeon.

Address, with two or three stamps for postage, DR. A. BRADY, Secretary, Williamsburg, New York (Box 141).

### Purify the Blood.

DR. WEAVER'S  
CANKER AND SALT RHEUMS CURE.

FOR THE CURE OF CANKER, SALT RHEUM, ERYTHEMA, SCROFULOUS DISEASES, CUTANEOUS Eruptions, and every kind of Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

It is the prescription of an Educated Physician, and all who are afflicted with any of the above named diseases, should use it without delay. It will drive the disease from the system, and when once out on the Skin, a few applications of DR. WEAVER'S CERATE OR OINTMENT, and you have a permanent cure.

The Cerate has proved itself to be the best Ointment ever invented, and when once used, it has never been known to fail of effecting a permanent cure of Old Sores, Tetters and Ringworms, Salt Head, Chilblains and Frost Bites, Barber's Itch, Chapped or Cracked Hands or Lips, Blisters or pimples on the Face, and for SORE NIPPLES AND SORE EYES.

The Cerate is the only thing required to cure. It should be kept in the house of every family. Price of Syrup \$1, Cerate 25 cents per Bottle. Directions accompany each Bottle.

Sold by Most Medicine Dealers.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors.

For Western and Southern States: Cincinnati, O. To whom orders for the above Medicines may be addressed.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

Seaton & Broderick, Mayville, Ky.

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### TO CITY AND COUNTRY

### MERCHANTS!

WE ARE NOW PREPARED to sell all kinds of SOAP & CANDLES equal in quality to Cincinnati or any other markets. "Illustrated Guide" at less prices, which the following list will show:

CANDLES. SOAP.

Mould Candles 10c Family Soap, No. 1, 4 1/2

Extra " " 11c Palm " " 5 1/2

Summer Mould 12c Extra Palm " " 5 1/2

Extra Family Candles 13c German " " 5 1/2

21lbs to box 12 1/2 " " " 6 1/2

Star Candles 16c " extra " " 6 1/2

Glycerine " 60 to 75

per dozen.

Five per cent off for CASH in any quantities to such purchasers.

Cash paid for Tallow and Grease.

Address, BELL & COLLINS,

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### Negroes Wanted.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE TWO

LAND, IN LIVINGSTON COUNTY, MISSOURI, for good likely negroes. The owner has refused \$2,000 for the land. Apply at the BULLETIN OFFICE

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most efficient alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a Sarsaparilla remedy, by those who suffer from numerous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, Eruptions and Eruptions, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLITCHES, TENDRIS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBRILITY, DYSPLEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYTHEMAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHON'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of impurities, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its restlessness in the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even when no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and the longer they cleanse the blood, the more the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this purgative of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall restore the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY  
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,  
LOWELL, MASS.

Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is left up to the test it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

### Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Dropsy, and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetters, Tumors, and Scurvy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Diaper Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent persons, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents here named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick man's best aid is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by

J. J. WOOD,

SEATON & BRODERICK,

June 19 Mayville, Ky.

### OUR FRIEND—OUR COMFORTER

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### SHERRY WINE BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED REMEDY

FOR

### HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver, or Bowels.

They are used and recommended by leading Physicians of the country, and all who try them pronounce them invaluable.

Dr. JAMES L. LEECH, writes from Navarro, Stark Co., Ohio, "The Bitters are highly praised by those suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia and liver complaint."

Dr. WM. M. KELLY, of Rogersville, Ind., writes that they are the most valuable medicine offered. He has recommended them with great success, and with them made several cures of palpitation of the heart and general debility.

Dr. E. GALLIHER, M. D., writes from Van Wert, Ohio, "Most respectfully recommend the Sherry Wine Bitters as the best remedy for dyspepsia, and to all who require a stimulating medicine."

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PICKETT'S Blue Grass Cheese always on hand and for sale by B. C. CLOYD, Mayville, June 19, 1862

THEY GO TO THE RIGHT SPOT!  
INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH  
PURIFY YOUR BREATH  
STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICES!

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### Throat Confections,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTUREMEN,

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GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES,

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SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful, and pleasant while travelling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature on each package. All other are counterfeits.